ebel Accounts of His Mov'e.

ments.

Large Force of Union Troops Land at Grimball's, James, Island.

They Are Within Two Miles Charlesten.

NEAR CHARLESTON.

HE UNION FORCES MOVING ON EDISTO.

BRANCHVILLE FLANKED.

Lilpatrick's Cavalry Mine Billes Morthwest of Grahamsville.

The Union Forces Advance to Orangeburg.

Wade Hampton's Cavalry Opposing Kilpatrick.

LEE'S APPEAL TO THE GEORGIANS.

the Governor of South Carolina

Calls on the Chivalry to Fight.

Those Who Don't Respond Must Leave the State,

Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer's Despatch. Savannan, Ga., Feb. 9, 1865.

Shorman's army, which has been swamped for some time in South Carolina, near Sucer's Ferry, on the Savannal d over to dry land, and the Twentieth corps the advance of the Twentieth corps was within eight miles of this great ratiroad centre of South Carelina, and, at pro ent, of the South. Kilpatrick's cavalry had gone be ents and pressing him hard. A division of the corps had been hurried up, it-was reported, to eip him, and the balance of the corps was ie join in the fray. How true these reports are I am there is no doubt that our troops are in pretty close nber of miles of railroad

The right wing has moved on, and is in supporting dis ce of the left, and is moving on finely. Communica tion via Sister's Ferry has closed with the left wing, and

General Wade Hampton, with his eavairy, from Lee's my, is in South Carolina, and appeals to the people of He says his men begged to come down and assist to de ward at once with their horses. Kilpatrick's men are likely to meet a tolerably good body of cavalry in their lost their ancient pluck and skill. AN APPRAL FROM LEE FOR FOOD.

By the following appeal, which I find in the August tutionalist of a late date, and which may not have appeared in Northern papers, it will be seen that Lee's my begins to feel the want of supplies, resulting from the destruction of a portion of the railread from Dancut off supplies from this State and South Carolina and

From the southwest;—

Headquarters, Army of Virginia, Jan. 16, 1865.

To the Plantine of Georgia;—

The recent heavy freshets having destroyed a portion of the railroad from Danville to Greensboro, and thereby ext off, temporarily, necessary supplies for the army of Northern Virginia, an appeal is respectfully, made to the patriotic people of Georgia to furnish with all promptoss whatever bacon, breadstuffs and molasses they can spare.

Fuch citizens as Major Allen, of Columbus, Major Geo. Robertson, of Macon, and Major E. Cranston, of Augusta, may select, are asked to act as agents and collect supplies through the various officers connected with the commissary department in Georgia and on the railroad.

Armangements have been made to pay promptly for all supplies delivered under this appeal, or return the same in kind as soon as possible.

R. E. LEE, General.

The steamer General Lee, an old rebel craft, ran on a snag s few days since, while en route to Sister's Ferry with combecame worthless. The other stores sustained no serious samage. It is likely that the boat will be raised by (aptain Burnett; but she is not of much value. It is thought that the pilot, a citizen of the town, intentionally ran her on the obstructions and wrecked her. He got off the wrock among the first, and has not been seen since. He

## REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Sherman's Right Wing Within Two

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 6.]
On Saturday one transport and four of the enemy's dred men at Secret Post. About half-past two P. M. they advanced to King's creek, and, after skirmishing for a sport time, they retired, and our picket line was re-established. The enemy threw two shells at the city on

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10, 1865. A force of the enemy, believed to be from two thousand is three thousand strong, landed at Grimball's, James

e gagement, Grimball's is on the Stono river, about two miles south. must of Charleston, the Ashley river, two thousand yards wide, intervening.

The enemy are making scrive demonstrations at va-

sions points, but they are believed to be feints. A force attacked our troops on the Saltketcher this

orning, but were easily repulsed. The enemy size advanced upon the Charleston road, sear the Blue House, and opened with artillery, but

[From the Charleston Courier, Fob. 6.]
It will be remembered that on Friday, the 6th Instant

and Rivers' bridge, thereby completely butfianking our ferces and compelling them to fall beck to Branchville. We have since learned that the Yv.nkees forded the river through, water waist deep, at Rivers' bridge.

A sharp engagement took place, here, which lasted several hours, in which General, Wheeler's cavalry in-

dicted severe injury upon the seemy.

On the 8th a heavy column of Yankee infantry struck the South Carolina Rail, and at Grahamsville, about eighteen miles west of Branchville, while Kilpatrick, with a eavalry force, occupied Blackville, on the same read, about nine miles, little northwest of Grahamsville. A portion of Sherman's column, it was reported yeserday, moved forward, crossing the South Edisto and

This force then advanced to Orangeburg, on the Columbia and Branchville road, sixteen miles west of

Orangeburg is a beautiful village of about one thou-sand inhabitants, and has been a favorite retrest of refugees from Charleston. It was largely engaged in the manufacture of indigo before the war.

The Occupation of Branchville and Orangeburg, S. C. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1865.

The Bonning Bulletin's Washington special says Richmond papers confirm the report of Sherman's occupation of Branchville and Grangeburg. An advance on Colum-bia was anticipated. Wheeler's cavalry appears to be the only force operating against Sherman.

The Situation in South Carolina.
REWAN WELL ACROSS THE RAILROAD AT BRANCHVILLE AND THREATENING COLUMBIA.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 13.] We may take the general fact as well established, that 's cavalry have cut the Augusta branch of the South Carolina Railroad at various points from Midway, the first station beyond Branchville, seven miles distant Augusta. Between these points there is about twenty miles stretch of callroad, which has, Coubtless, been

partment from General Beauregard, dated on Saturday, which states that the enemy had made his appearance is cannot be made public. We may expect at any hour regard's despatch that Sherman has his force well acros the railroad, and is moving upon the upper branches of the Edisto, with the design of executing a flank move ment upon Branchville, while at the same time he threat

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 13.] the waters of Edisto, and the line of the Sc

Carolina Railroad, important events are in preparation. Sherman, who is making his cautious advance for the ravage and etter desolation of South Carolina, is likely to find a lion in his path. That brave State will not fall an part of that sinquitous army of Tennesse which was the other day before Nashville—the hardest fought, longest marched, most capriciously treated army of moders times. Sterman is now only beginning to enter upon the difficult part of his enterprise, and his invincible army is about to be tested. We know it can march in

Appeal of the Governor to the People of MUST FIGHT OR LEAVE THE STATE.

manifest; and the startling conviction is now forced upor our people driven from their homes; their property plundered and destroyed; the torch and the sword dis played, as the fate to which they are destined. The threats of an insolent foe are to be carried into execu tion, unless that foe is checked and beaten back. I call now upon the people of South Carolina to rise up

and defend, at once, their own rights and the honor of their State. I call upon every man to lay aside selfish considerations, and prepare to do his duty to his State. ous and unworthy; let those ends only be hon

ous and unworthy; let those ends only be honorable which-conduce to the defeat of the foe; let all who falter now, or hesitate, be hencefurth macked. All who have lived under the protection of the State, who have flourehed under its laws, and shared its prosperity, will gladly arm to protect it from subjection. If any seek escape from duty and danger at this time, bet them depart. The hour approaches when all who are true to the State will be found in the ranks of those who arm in its defence. There is no room in the Siet but for one class of max: they are the men who will fight in her cause.

I give now timely warning to all. The period is near when private business must be for a soarch suspended. While there is yet time, let all prepare to set their houses in order. Let us hope that the interval may be short in which we will pass from doubt to hope. Let us feet that, as we grapple danger, we will plack safety. In every district of the State the men will be organized. From a portion of these districts only will the militia be drawn. In others more remote it will be let for protection to persons and security to property. In such cases the duty will be as imperative as in others where the men sea called from home.

In every quarter of the State, in every district, village and town, let the men stand with their arms in their hands. When required to move, let them be vigilant, and prepared to repress disorder and put down all violence.

It is the duty of every man to oppose all the resistance

hands. When required to move, let them do so wish expedition and hope. Until required to move, let them be vigilant, and prepared to repress disorder and put down all violence.

It is the duty of every man to oppose all the resistance he can to the approach of the enemy. It is the command of the State that he shall do so. The foe now upon the soil of the state is here to kill; let him be killed. The fou sow upon the soil of the State is here for repine and leaf; let him meet resistance unto death. That foe devotes us to a doom worse than death; let him receive the fate he designs for us.

If anyone is so ignorant of the temper with which this war has been waged by the foe as to suppose that resistance provokes puntatment, which unarmed he would not incur, let him be quickly undeceived. He is only safe who is armed; he is only spared who defends himself. The state and not unanceessful practice of the foe is to promise pardon and threaten puntatment. The forest is always executed when he dares; the promise never. Moreover, the State, your country, requires you to arm in its defence. It is not given to any man or any men witch its territories to choose whether they will arm or not. When a mercliese foe is abroad, ravaging the fields, wasting the property, taking the lives of the people, insuling the sovereignty and impeaching the independence of the State, where the State plants its banner there will all true men gather. When the State call; all must obey that summons.

Remove your property from the reach of the enemy; carry what you can to a place of safety; then quickly rally and return to the field. What you cannot carry, destroy. Whatever you have that will be of use to the foe, what he will not need, that will be destry. In duige no sickly hope that you will be spared by submission. Terror will but whet his revenge. Think not that your property will be respected, and afterwards recover a charred and biackened read; prepare you the same way for him as he advances. Let him read everywhere and in everything that

Once mere I say to you, your State is invaded. Once mere I call upon you to arm in its defence. All who unito with the are mere than brothers; all who desert us as as false as the fors which assail us. It is said there are some upon think they are not bound to fight with use who affect a desire not to forieit the no impression on our lines.

Intelligence from the road to-day reports that the intelligence from the road to-day reports that the may are seed the Edisto at Brunaker's bridge.

The enemy are now moving on Edisto Post Office, the South Carolina now any man who having been under

Be as resolute as your cause is just, and triumphant success awaits you. What right have they to expect success in the sight of God who pursue, with unrelenting harred, you, who seek nothing more than the privilege of accomplishing the great ends for which your God has given you being? You have not invaded their soil, far sacked their cities, nor wasted their fields, nor murdered their relatives, nor voloated their wives and daughters. They pretend not to the piea of visiting upon you the terrible punishment of retaliation. They claim a right to reduce you to subjection, to hold you in bondage, to strip you of more than life, when they deprive you of the privileges dearer than existence. kise, then, with the truth before you, that the cause in which you are to arm is the cause of justice and of right? Strike, with the belief strong in your hearts that the cause of justice and right is the cause which a power superior to the hosts seeking to oppress you will not suffer to be overthrown. And even upon the soil of the State in which this monstrous tyranny was first defled shall it meet the fate it deserves, while imperishable honor will be awarded those who contributed to that great consummation in which humanity will rejoice.

By the Governor:

A. G. MAGRATH.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

off, and they are, therefore, without later advices of man's cavalry are probably operating on the railroad from Charleston via Raleigh and Wilmington, thus cut ting off the last line of communication between Virginia

Substitutes for the Aumy.

HOW THEY ARE RECEIVED AND FAID—PERSONS
HIRING SUBSTITUTES RELIEVED

The law of this State just passed in relation to voluntering and the payment of bounties is particularly favorable for those furnishing substitutes, and should incite all desiring a good and acceptable one to act speedily. Sec tion six provides that the same bounty as to a recrui shall be paid to any person who has furnished or who shall furnish an acceptable substitute to apply on the quota under the call of December 19, 1864, which substi-United States and credited to the town, city or county meaning of this te that an enrolled person liable to milltwo car fix upon; but of whatever amount paid there will be refunded or repaid to the person, by the State, the same amount as is allowed as bounty to a volunteer If you furnish a three year substitute the State will pay you \$600; if a two year one, \$400; if a one year one, \$300. Therefore, if you can hire an acceptable substitute for either of these sums he literally costs you nothing if you pay him \$1,000, which is more likely, he cost This law applies to all who may or bave furnished a substitute for the quota under the law of the 19th of December. Many, doubtless, will thus get

Large numbers of this class are daily brought to the longer the delay, however, the higher the price of a sub

having a wonderful effect; while the honest and industri-ous-broker, furnishing the same classes of men, received therefor his \$50, \$75, and \$100. Each broker can easily with a little industry, make his two to five hundred dol oral Blant about as busy paying out the greenbacks a B sides this relief the person bringing a substitute wil paid for bringing in a recruit-viz: for a one year man. cash down, \$50; for a two year man, \$75; for a three year man, \$100. This will further lessen the cost of

New Dodge to Evade the Draft. The arrival of Colonel Baker in this city, and the sum

brokers and forgers, has had the effect of waking up the detectives to a proper sense of their duty; and if they for some time past. The latest frauds that have come t light, although not involving such fabulous amounts of money, are equally injurious to the interests of the country, by furnishing deserters with the means of evading detection. The following counterfeit discharge papers and it is impossible yet to ascertain how many of these bogus papers have been furnished to deserters:—

Dogus papers have been furnished to deserters:—
TO ALL Whost IT MAY CONCERS:—
Relow ye, that \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_ of Captain \_\_\_\_\_ Company
\_\_\_\_\_\_ regiment of \_\_\_\_\_ volunteers, who was enrolled
on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, one thousand eight hundred and
\_\_\_\_\_\_ to serve \_\_\_\_\_ years or during the war, is hereby
discharged from the service of the United States, this
\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 186 \_, at \_\_\_\_\_\_, by reason of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to
exist.\*\*)

exist.\*)
Said — was born in —, in the State of —, is —
years of age, — feet — inches high, — complexion,
eyes, — hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a

Given at —, this — day of —, 186 .

\*This centence will be crased should there be anything in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier rendering him unait for the army.

[A. G. O. No. 99.]

These papers were obtained by a man who had been in the service at Chattanooga, and brought on to this city, Baltimore and Philadelphia, where they were filled out and sold to men who made application to have their names erased from the enrolment books for the purpose of evading the draft. The matter coming to the notice of the detectives, they set to work to discover the guilty parties, which they succeeded in doing yesterday. Henry McKenzie alias Pat McGuire, and a man named Andrew Spandling, were arrested by officers Lowell and Ennis, and brought before General Dix, when they admitted their guilt, and were sent to prison to await trial by court martial.

The Draft Postponed in Buffalo.

BUTTALO, Feb 15, 1865.

It is understood that the draft, which was to have aken place to-day, has been postponed to the 8th of

The Central American Troubles. The Central American Troubles.

BAN BALVADOR AND COSTA RICA—A PRESIDENTIAL
MISSAGE.

Advices from San Salvador state that as soon as the
arrival of General Barrice at Costa Rica became known

that all relations between the two republics were at an end. No persons coming from Costa Rica will be allowed without suivmitting to a thorough examination. Any citi-zen of the latter republic who may be caught comsentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor; if a foreigner he will be at once exiled from the republic.

expresses his hope and belief that these troubles with Costa Rios are but temporary. He advises "prudent circumspection in regard to the Mexican and Peruvian and declares that the imperial government of Mexico has taken no steps towards the annexation of the civil war in the United States.

Heavy Sales of Seven-Thirties.

PARLADELPAIA, Feb. 15, 1865.

The sales of the seven Univiy loan to-day by the sub cription agent amounted to \$8,674,450. The largest and for \$300,000, Chicago 1'er \$267,000, and from the East, New York city for \$1,000, 000.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRA. VCISCO, Feb. 6, 1865. The mail steamer Constitution at rived from Panama resterday, bringing the passengers and mails which left New York January 13. An immense er owd had gathered to greet General Sickles, who was expected, but did not come, having gone to Rosota from Panamas-

## SAVANNAH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT.

A Series of Union Meetings Held Throughout Georgia.

Governor Brown Urged to Call a Convention for the Restoration of the State to the Union.

The Rebel Authorities Interrupt the Gestierings of the Union People.

THE LEGISLATURE CALLED TOGETHER.

Covernor Brown and a Majority of Both Houses in Favor of Calling a Convention,

Gadsden, from Savannah, Ga., we have highly interest-ing intelligence to the 9th of February. The Union before had announcements and denials, have developed idable movement, looking to the restoration of the State to the Union. Our despatches give full par-

We are indebted to purser Fred. W. Ely for files of Savannah papers to the latest date.

Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer's Despatch.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 9, 1865.

THE UNION MESTINGS IN SAVANNAIL Some time since I communicated to you the fact that ernor Brown to call the Legislature together, for the pur pose of authorizing a convention of delegates to take State in a position where she could select the path which held in nineteen different counties, an overwhelming peace sentiment was developed, and resolutions were war closed, and to gracefully give up the contest, and place Northwestern counties and those lying on the Gulf road, the sentiment and feeling of the people were all one At Augusta a meeting was called; but before it had fully broke it up, and would not permit it to be held. An effort was then made by several influential citizens of rebels, to get up a meeting of the refugees and citizens ple in surrendering the cause of the sinking confederacy and giving in their allegiance to the United States; but the movement found so little favor, even among the refugees, that it was not deemed expedient to call the meeting, lest the weakness of the rebels should become apparent and work serious injury to the cause by en to their side the undecided and timid who were on the fence. The people of Augusta are strongly for peace, and an end of the war. And the feeling is growing rap idly there in depth and strength; and it is extending over the country all about there.

At Pulaski a large and influential meeting in favor of soldiers, under orders; but a second call was made, and the citizens expressed a determination to hold a meeting, and atter their sentiments, even if hostile to the Jeff. perfectly in harmony with that expressed in the East resolutions there cannot be a shadow of a doubt. The testimony to that effect is complete and satisfactory. Gene ral Beauregard may deny the fact of Union meetings being held in Georgia, but it only shows that he has been misinformed, or that he wilfully misstates facts. I assert positively, and with a full knowledge of the facts, that there have been a series of meetings held which were a thing more nor less than Union meetings. Whether they are called reconstruction, State rights, secession from the confederacy, peace or what not, they were the response to the Favannah movement, which placed the city Governor Brown, who is understood to be fully in accord with the main movers in this project, has convened the from this city will attend the session, and will doubtless carry out the wishes of a majority of the entirens of the town, and vote to call a convention of the people, which shall dee do on what action the State shall take under

It is believed by the best informed men in this elethat a majority of the Legislature will be in f. wor of calling the convention; but a hot contest will occur before the measure is carried through. The peace men have no able leader in either house to organize the ferce and carry through the great movement. Hon. Linton Stephens, in the House, is an able man, but not one of excellent judgthe wrong side in every great political operation in the State, and his predictions have almost univerfalled to be fulfilled; so the people have not that confidence in him essential to make a great and successful leader. In the Sescheme, who can lead, but the most skilful leaders seem to be on the other side. The silent influence that will be brought to bear by the friends and supporters of the measure will be exceedingly strong, and, it is hoped, will prove sufficient to gain the point. Governor Brown

measure will be exceedingly strong, and, it is hoped, will prove sufficient to gain the point. Governor Brown will, it is thought by his most intimate friends in the city, who know his sentiments, throw the entire influence of his position in favor of calling a convention, and it is predicted by those who ought to know best that a convention will be held in less than sixty days.

If the convention assembles, there seems to be but one opinion as to its course, providing all the State is represented—especially the Cherokee country. The doctrine of State rights will again be "vindicated," and the State, by the voice of its people, expressed constitutionally through the convention, will secoed from the confederacy, and return to the Union again, which it left to find contentment and peace elsewhere. The State rights doctrine works both ways. It can take a State out of the Union, and it can, by the operation of the same marriangement that statesman ever derised or politician put into effect to disintegrate and destroy nations and communities. It did not, to be sure, work very successfully—or at least the results did not met the anticipations of the engineers—in the first attempt to set it in motion; but if it will run long enough to get affairs back to the old position, the machine can then be inidicated forever as uncless, and it will ever remain as a monument of the stupidity and or minal ignorance of the Calloon school of statesmen, and a light to show the future statesmen of the country the rock on which the ship of State nearly wrecked, once upon a time, se that they may steer clear of the dangerous point, and sais on a caim, peaceful sea.

If the people of this State can enjoy a free and unrestricted franchise in the election for delegates to the convention, there can be but little doubt that they will decree a severance of their brief connection with the confederacy, and a teturn to the Union—slavery or no slavery. The drift is, all in mas wey; the current daily swells in volume, and, in a short are it will b

sentiments may again control the action of the State as of yore, and that the path may seem clear to the eyes of all.

LETHARGY OF THE PROFLE OF SAVANNAE.

There is nothing of a startling nature to communicate by this mail, either from Savannah or the forces operating up the river, in South Carolina.

In the city all is quiet and as caim as a Sunday morning in a country village. Beyond the limits of the wharves, which are now thronged with vossels of all classes and sizes, anloading, government, stores and private stocks of merchandise, or taking on board the heavy bales of cotton or tierces of rice on account of the Treasury or the city of Savannah, nothing denoting great activity strikes the eye. Out of the range of the influences of this little nervous world of industry and commerce, the potent spel of poverty, idleness and a singular lethargy broods over everything, and suggests death and decay as the speedy end of all within the circle of its magic power. The streets, perhaps, are not deserted by pedestrians; but those who walk about move along with such a listless, objectless air that one would naturally suppose they came out into the quiet streets and the sunlight merely to pass away the time, which seems to hang heavily on their hands, and contemplate in a slow, heavy, sleepy way the change that war has wrought in a once busy, bustling city. Occasionally one meets women, children, or servants hurrying, with basket in hand, to the city store, to draw the rations given by the relief committee to the needy; and they accelerate their steps only because it is a cotte signate the wolf that provide around their door, which, to be successful, must be rapid and prompt.

On the corners of the streets, or in front of espacious stores, whose closed doors and blinds tell a story of dulness and decay, are seen groups of citizens, some in the dirty gray of the rebel army, others in the coarse butternut colored cloth of country manufacture, and still others in dilapidated, old-fashioned garments, threadbare and glossy,

he same aimless manner. That is the life that the inhabitants of Savannah ar

That is the life that the inhabitants of Savannah are generally leading now-a-days. They seem to be more dead than alive, without aspirations, hopes or desires, and beyond the resuscitating influences of a band of keen, sharp, wide-awake business men from the North, who stir them up for a moment with questions relating to everything under the wide heavens, and more particularly concerning cotton and trade. Of course there are many exceptions to these cases. Active, intelligent business men, with full vital powers, are to be found here in considerable numbers, and evincing an ardent desire to give scope to their business powers and qualifications in any legitimate way possible. These are to be the leaven to quicken hereafter this inert, lifeless mass of beings that crowd this city, but lend it no element of activity. The smallfox in Kavannas.

The only thing that seems to be specially active and aggressive in the town, and that only in one channel, is the smallpox. Among the negroes, who crowd the city from all parts of the State, this loathsome disease is making serious headway. The whites have not entirely escaped, but the number of cases yet developed is quite small and of a mild type. But among the sable population, crowding the garrent, old negro cabins and dilapidated shantles of the town, the disease travels almost with the speed of an epidemic. So serious has the spread of the disease become that a general order has been is

small and of a mild type. But among the sable population, crowing the garrets, oid negro cabins and diapidated shanties of the town, the disease travels almost with the speed of an epidemic. So serious has the spread of the disease become that a general order has been issued by General Grover, commanding the city, ordering all persons who have not been vaccinated recently to report at the nearest medical office, and have the operation performed at once. To lessen the work for the medical officers of the army here, an arrangement has been made with the city physicians to aid a the effort to vaccinate all the citizens, white and black, and arrest the progress of the disease. They are supplied with vaccine matter from the hospitals, and labor in behalf of the city.

In other ways the city is not healthy. The presence of an immense army encamped within the city and on its entikirts, with the periaps necessary inattention to policing the streets and camps, added to the great number of dead horses, mules and cattle, laying about, and the offal from the cattle slaughtered for the troops, which have loaded the air with their sickening odor, have not tended greatly to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city. Congne may in its day have been a fithier town, and exhaled a greater variety of odors, and of more disagreeable nature, than Savannah after the departure of Sherman's army; but the subject is open to discussion, and he would be a bold man who would venture to give a decided opinion on tirst sight and after a few brief snutis of the air. Efforts are now being made to cleanse the city; but the task is a hereulean one, and one that will require some time to complete. But the work is going on as rapidly as possible, and there seems to be a tolerably fair prospect of our escaping an epidemic, if the warm weather does not come on too early.

Dr. Morgan, Health Officer of the Port, and Captain Albert Stearus, Street Commissioner, are doing their best to approve the sanitary condition of the city, and are wor

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—The opening of the morning yesterday indicated an atmospheric change and a breaking up of the long spell of frost which prevailed. There was a haziness in the atmosphere and a mellowness in the rays of the sun quite opposite to what we had been so long accustomed to. These indications of a change were verified customed to These indications of a change were verified about half-past one, when snow began to fall slowly at lirst and sortly; but afterwards changing to sleet and fain, the latter predominating. An east wind then set in, and before its track a heavy, fleecy shower fell. This was quickly followed by heavy, copious rain, which continued without intermission till late. The streets, previously snow covered, were rapidly changed into quagnires of slush, which in many places were deep enough to engulf any small living animal that sad fate had compelled to be abroad. Snoking teams of four horses appeared on all the lines of railway; but on Broadway the detestable omribuses dragod their cumberous forms along in long lines at a snall's pace, heaving everywhere in their track The Same Assertat, Evaluation of Communa Communa

The semi-annual exhibition of the students of Columbia College took place at Wallack's theatre yesterday after noon, before a large, fashionable and discriminating audience-a large proportion of which was composed of audience—a large proportion of which was a system of the "poets, orators and dramatists" of the occasion. The programme was as follows:—

C. K. Gracie

President's Address.

M. Brady

President's Address C. K. Gracie
Liberty J. M. Brady
The Island of the Scots G. I. Rives
Farewell to Earth. H. A. Barclay
King Kampsinitus. H. C. F. Randolph
Pansanius H. C. F. Randolph
Pansanius J. M. Brooks
About Four Years Ago. W. E. Simaliey
The Ages. J. James
Era of Progress W. B. Walker
Philolexian Oration. H. R. Beekman
Pathologian Oration. R. B. Martine
All the addresses were remarkably well written, delivered with grace, and received by the audience with every
sign of complete satisfaction. The President, in his address, gave an encouraging account of the progress of the
new mining school lawly established in the college, asserting that its success was greater than that of the great
mineral schools of France. An excellent orchestra suppiled the music.

THE SOLDIESS' BOUNTY FOND. -The following addition abscriptions have been received for the soldier's bounty

 Bank of America
 \$100,000

 President of Mechanics' and Traders' Bank
 15,000

 Broadway Pack
 100,000

 Previously subscribed
 280,000

THE STATE ASSUAL RECEPTION OF THE ECULTS REGISEST

on the 134 inst. The preparations being made premise a grand success.

PATRIOTIC ORPHAN HOME.—A public meeting in behalf of the Patriotic Orphan Home is to be held at

the Academy of Music next Saturday evening. It is announced that addresses will be delivered by James T. Brady, Wn. M. Evarts and Dr. Tyng. A Femats. Locrons on Toppenason.—Miss Susannah Evans will deliver a lecture on temperance this evening,

at the Freewill Baptist church, Twenty-eighth stree near Broadway.

Ton Months of Loyal Georgian —The meeting of loyal Georgians, already alluded to two or three times in this paper, will come off to airbit, at the Cooper Insti-tute, at hall past seven a clock. The proceedings, doubtless, will be of much laterest.

The Africa Outward Bound.

Bosrow, Feb. 15, 1865.

The steamship Africa sailed this forencon, with thirty-one past needs for liveryond and thinly-four for Ediffux.

She takes can be species, out affly thousand dollars worth of butter, as port of nor cargo. A. J. Polz and family, of

## WILMINGTON.

Reconnoissance in Force on Saturday Last.

Brisk Skirmishing and Retreat of the Rebels.

GALLANTRY OF THE COLORED TROOPS.

The Monitor Montauk Hammering at Fort Anderson.

PARTIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch.

CAPE FRAR RIVER, N. C., Feb. 11, 1865. nce in force was made this morning by the troops of General Terry. Preparations had been in progress for several days, and the soldiers were eager for any change which would relieve the monotony of sand, surf and salt water which characterizes the sur

roundings of Fort Fisher. The line of battle was formed with the division of General Ames on the right, and that of General Payne on the left. In other words, General Ames held the posi-tion with the ocean on his right flank, while General

The pickets or videttes of the enemy were encounter ed within a few hundred yards of our line of outpests. They were in small force, and gave way without offering

of the picket line, which was ensconced behind a breastwork, in a swampy piece of ground, at the southerly extremity of Masonboro, or Myrtle Sound. Here a charge was ordered, and the line was carried with slight loss, some fifty of the enemy falling into our hands. They belong to the Seventeenth North Carolina regiment, of Kirkland's brigade, which seems to have been in the rebel front during the day. They say that Clingman's and Colquett's brigades are in the rear, occupying the

On the left the colored troops, under General Payne, pushed the enemy with great gallantry, driving them from every stump and tree where they sought to make a stand. On this part of the line it was a sort of runpursue their enemy with relentless animosity, driving skirmishing throughout the day was most lively, and the volleys at times very heavy. The brunt of the fighting as with our (the attacking) side, the enemy manifes little inclination to oppose our progress. The sixty or seventy, mostly of General Payne's division. In

few more miles of rebel territory, together with some expect in our further advances toward Wilmington. The Admiral sent the Montgomery, Captain Dunn Quaker City, Captain Spicer, and others of the outsid feet to move up the beach in a line just ahead of the lan

NAVAL OPERATIONS

Admiral Porter heartily co-operated with General Terry

forces and shell before them. Anderson, which, from its location, could enfliade the ad vancing column, an attack upon the fort was made by portion of the fleet in the river, with the view of divers

ing its attention and fire at the same time.

The Unadilla led off in the morning, ported in the first stages of the attack by the Macki naw. A desultory fire at long range was kept up until near noon, when the Monitor Montaul steamed up the river, and passing all the rest of the Montauk have had before Charleston, and their target practice on Forts Sumter and Moultrie quickly manifested itself in the skill with which they trained their emarkably accuracy. One after another they glanced along its ramparts or burst on its glacis, sending the about noon, but its fire was weak and its shots struck wide of their mark. The torpedoes—the great obstacle to all operations in Southern rivers—failed to explode on this occasion; that is, if the rebeis endeavored to use river are in the channel confronting and within a few hundred vards of the fort, so that our vessels did not

THE HURON. This little craft also took part for a short time in the infantry had attained their object on shore. The Monitor Montauk, however, having successfully pushed her up one inch of the ground; and, as I write, she is still pegging away at the fort. During the past week, I may add, the Parrott guns, to which so much objection has been raised, were replaced on most of the double-enders

A RESEL STEAMER IN SIGHT.

During the afternoon a rebel steamer which, as she hove in sight from the direction of Wilmington, was by many supposed to be the Chicamauga, came down the river to the vicinity of Orton Point Light House, where she anchored, when an officer on board began signalling very vigorously, probably to communicate some orders from command of the division of rebel troops on our front.

THE PERCLT. few miles, while the navy has been enabled to form as estimate of the strength of Fort Anderson. Were it not for the torpedoes, which are represented as densely sown In the channel, our gunboats could reduce this work in a few hours.

The following is a partial list of the casualties:

Killed.

Lieut. J. Fields, Co. A. 6th United States colored troops.

Wounded.

Capt. Geo. A. Herbert, Co. H. 30th colored troops.

Lieut. D. H. Healey, Co. F. 6th colored troops, thigh.

Lieut. J. Noble, 6th colored troops, thigh.

Lieut. C. A. Fisher, Co. C. 30th colored troops, arm.

Captain Benj. Brook, Co. B. 76th Februsylvania, right

Patrick Kelly, Co. H, 8d New Hampshire, scalp. C. H. Weymouth, Co. B, 3d New Hampshire, left leg mputated.
John Harmas, Co. R, 76th Pennsylvania, both legs. Captain Teal, of the United States steamer Tonawands will accept our correspondent's thanks for court sies.

SUPERIOR COUNT. Part 1—Nos. 8273, 2728, 3128, 4860, 4857, 4791, 1858, 4669, 4615, 2249, 4837, 4906, 4807, 4908, 4911, 4913, Part 2—Nos. 3912, 4453, 4614, 4944, 4173, 4644, 4390, 4010, 4008, 4026, 1150, 4056, 4054, 4660, 4084 Bearon, Feb. 15, 1865

The following is the regular weekly bank statement:-